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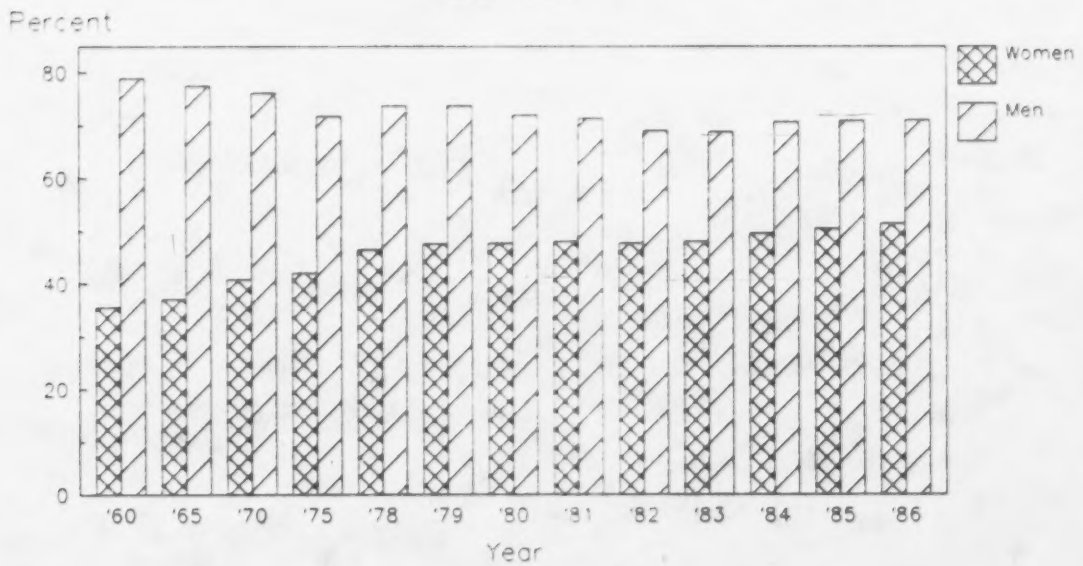
JOB SERVICE North Dakota

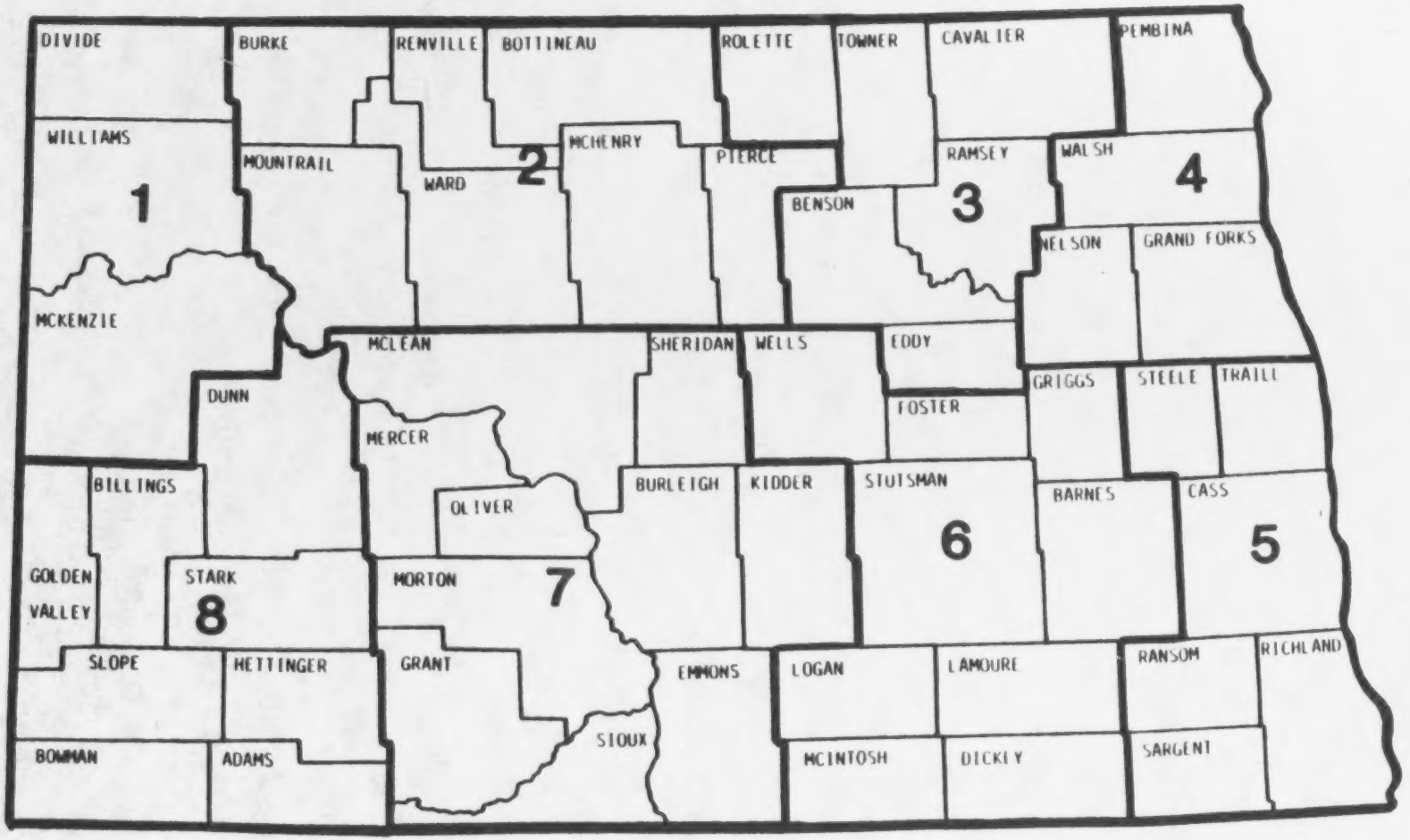
# THE NORTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

Change in Labor Force Participation – by Sex
1960 - 1986



# NORTH DAKOTA STATE PLANNING REGIONS

Labor force, employment, and hours and earnings estimates are compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



# THE
# NORTH DAKOTA
# LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

September, 1989

GEORGE A. SINNER, GOVERNOR
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

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Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

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# WOMEN IN AMERICA'S SOCIETY

There are few people today who have not experienced some of the changes in our American society. A few facts keep appearing in the media about these changes. One of the most discussed topics is how women are changing our labor force and the rippling effect these changes have on the rest of our society. The following facts are intended to illustrate how women will be changing our country's social fabric between now and the year 2000.

It is estimated that by the year 2000 about 80% of all women ages 25-54 will be in the labor force. Women will account for nearly one-half of the employment by the year 2000. In order to reach those projections, many more women will have to enter the labor force. Between the current year and the year 2000, many of the new entrants will be minority women. The number of Hispanic women will increase by 85%. Black women will increase their share by one-third, and Asian, American Indian, and Alaskan native women will account for 10% of the new entrants. Motherhood, alone, is no longer the barrier to employment that it used to be, but it still presents problems. Approximately 51% of mothers with infants returned to work within one year. One-fourth of the mothers with preschoolers who did not currently work said they would work if they could find quality and affordable child care. Nearly 10 million preschool children have mothers who work, yet the United States does not have a national child care policy. So far, approximately 6% of the companies in the U. S. have requested plans for day care facilities. Related to this are the results of a study that indicated that a household with two full-time workers must earn at least 30% more income than a one-earner household with a wife working at home to have a comparable life style due to increased costs, particularly child care.

Nearly all (90%) of the jobs expected to be created between the present and the year 2000 will occur in the services industry. Almost half (5 of 11) of the occupations that will create the largest number of new jobs by the year 2000 are in female dominated occupations: (1) retail sales, (2) waiter/waitress, (3) cashier, (4) food worker, and (5) nurses aide. In 1987, the poverty level income for a family of four was approximately $223 per week. The 1987 median weekly wage for the five occupations varied from $149 (food workers) to $212 (nurses aide), a range of 67% to 95% of poverty level.

In the past two decades, women have broken into many traditionally male occupations. In 1964, less than 4% of first-year law students were women; but by 1984, the proportion was up to 40%. By 1986, the percentage of female physicians had nearly doubled to 17.6%. In engineering, the number of women has tripled in 15 years. Women in construction went from 1.7% to 2.1% between 1970 and 1980. In 1976, 2,573 women were in road construction nationwide (2% of the total), while by 1986 there were 11,688 women employed in road construction (6% of total). However, one-third of these women were clerical workers. Women miners have remained at about 2.4%, while the number of female truck drivers increased from 2.2% to 3.3%. In 1986, over 200,000 women served in the armed forces (about 10%) compared to 1.5% in the 50's and 60's. In 1972, women seminarians represented 10% of the total, while today that number is near 26%. About 80% of the Protestant denominations in the United States now ordain women.

About 25% of women workers had part-time employment. Altogether, 62% of temporary employees are female. Because so many women work in occupations that have low wages and are part-time, few women receive benefits or job security, and have less access to promotions.

Women who worked full-time in 1987 earned only $.65 for every $1.00 that a man earned. This situation is expected to change. The concept of "comparable worth" in which a person is paid on the basis of job content and skill requirements, whether performed by a male or female, is slowly working its way into the labor market.

Women's involvement in federal politics has been slow in developing. Of the 100 U. S. senators, only two were women in 1988, the same number as in the 1960's. Women have done better in the House of Representatives, but they have never held more than 5% of the seats. The United States is one of the nations with the smallest proportion of women in their national

legislative bodies. However, women have done better in state legislatures. In 1988, nearly 16% of state legislators were women, more than tripling the number since 1971. Until 1974, no woman had been elected governor. Since then, five have been elected. As of 1988, two women have been reelected.

During 1986, only 5% of prison inmates were women. The ratio of males to females arrested in 1986 was four to one, while arrests for violent crimes was eight males to one female. However, between 1976-1986, female arrests were up 30% versus a 15% increase for males. Despite increasing female arrests, males are 21 times more likely to be incarcerated than females. Women in 1986 were 4% (26,610) of the total prison population. The typical female offender is poor, young, undereducated, and likely to be a single parent. The majority of crimes committed by women are forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, prostitution, commercialized vice, and vagrancy. Women are also involved in violent crimes but not to the extent that men are. Women in prison for homicide were usually there because of domestic violence.

Listed below are a number of miscellaneous facts about women in our society that should illustrate the multi-faceted impact that women are having today.

A female born in 1985 has a life expectancy of 78 years, while a male born at the same time only has a life expectancy of 71 years.

Nearly 80% of divorced or separated women who are out of the labor force had no health insurance in 1984.

In 1971, women comprised 1.5% of the federal, state, and local police forces, and by 1986 women were 11% of the total.

During 1985, over 800,000 babies were born to unwed mothers with a majority of these women in their twenties, and 11% to 16% were 30 years of age or older.

Between 1970 and 1985, females enrolled in institutions of higher learning increased by 82%.

Job Service North Dakota conducts local employment surveys in fourteen areas of North Dakota (the 12 major urban areas, Rolla, and Beulah-Hazen). Using the latest data from these surveys, a number of statistics were obtained about women in our labor force.

About 175,402 wage and salary jobs are located in the fourteen geographical areas, with women representing 49.6% (87,048) of the total. Females in North Dakota's labor force are clustered in three industries: Women represent 69.9% of services employment, 55.3% of retail trade, and 49.3% of government. One other industry that employs a large percentage (65.3%) of females is finance, insurance, and real estate.

Many of North Dakota's females work only part-time (41.6% statewide), with retail trade employing the largest percentage of females working part-time (62.1%), followed by services (45.6%), and government (27.7%). The other industries are as follows: mining (12.6%); manufacturing (16.7%); finance, insurance, and real estate (20.3%); transportation, communication, and utilities (21.2%); wholesale trade (23.4%); construction (26.2%); and government (27.7%).

In comparison to the number of females working part-time, the number of males working only part-time is nearly half the female rate. Statewide, 21.2% of the males worked part-time. Broken down into industries, the following results appear: mining (4.7%); construction (6.9%); manufacturing (7.4%); transportation, communication, and utilities (10.9%); wholesale trade (9.8%); retail trade (42.3%); finance, insurance, and real estate (14.4%); services (30.0%); and government (21.2%). For both males and females, retail trade and services have the largest percentages of part-time employees.

Just like desert sands, our society is changing, shifting, creating new opportunities and problems. Whatever the outcome, the female of our species is going to be very instrumental in those changes.

**Warren Boyd**
**Research Analyst**

# NORTH DAKOTA
# NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Rounded to Fifty)

| INDUSTRIES | CURRENT MONTH | PREVIOUS MONTH | % CHANGE FROM | ONE YEAR AGO | % CHANGE FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 1989 | August 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1988 |
| TOTAL | 263,650 | 259,000 | 1.8% | 260,450 | 1.2% |
| MINING | 4,050 | 4,100 | -1.2% | 4,250 | -4.7% |
| Coal | 1,100 | 1,100 | 0.0% | 1,100 | 0.0% |
| Crude Petroleum & Nat.Gas | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0.0% | 2,700 | -7.4% |
| Other Mining | 450 | 500 | -10.0% | 450 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 12,100 | 12,300 | -1.6% | 12,100 | 0.0% |
| Building Construction | 3,100 | 3,100 | 0.0% | 3,000 | 3.3% |
| Street,Highway & Heavy | 3,400 | 3,400 | 0.0% | 3,400 | 0.0% |
| Special Trade Construction | 5,600 | 5,800 | -3.4% | 5,700 | -1.8% |
| MANUFACTURING | 16,700 | 16,200 | 3.1% | 17,000 | -1.8% |
| DURABLE GOODS | 8,150 | 8,150 | 0.0% | 7,600 | 7.2% |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 750 | 750 | 0.0% | 800 | -6.3% |
| Primary & Fab. Metals | 950 | 950 | 0.0% | 900 | 5.6% |
| Machinery & Trans. Equip | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0.0% | 4,600 | 8.7% |
| Other Durable Goods | 1,450 | 1,450 | 0.0% | 1,300 | 11.5% |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 8,550 | 8,050 | 6.2% | 9,400 | -9.0% |
| Food & Kindred Products | 4,450 | 3,850 | 15.6% | 4,900 | -9.2% |
| Dairy Products | 700 | 750 | -6.7% | 750 | -6.7% |
| Fruit, Vegetables & Sugar | 1,500 | 750 | 100.0% | 1,750 | -14.3% |
| Bakery Products | 500 | 500 | 0.0% | 500 | 0.0% |
| Other Food & Kindred | 1,750 | 1,850 | -5.4% | 1,900 | -7.9% |
| Printing & Publishing | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0.0% | 2,400 | 0.0% |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 1,700 | 1,800 | -5.6% | 2,100 | -19.0% |
| TRAN, COMM & UTILITIES | 17,400 | 17,200 | 1.2% | 17,100 | 1.8% |
| TRANSPORTATION | 9,100 | 8,900 | 2.2% | 8,700 | 4.6% |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 5,200 | 5,200 | 0.0% | 5,000 | 4.0% |
| Other Transportation | 3,900 | 3,700 | 5.4% | 3,700 | 5.4% |
| COMMUNICATION | 3,600 | 3,500 | 2.9% | 3,600 | 0.0% |
| UTILITIES | 4,700 | 4,800 | -2.1% | 4,800 | -2.1% |

# NORTH DAKOTA
# NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Rounded to Fifty)

| INDUSTRIES | CURRENT MONTH | PREVIOUS MONTH | % CHANGE FROM | ONE YEAR AGO | % CHANGE FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 1989 | August 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1988 |
| TRADE | 69,900 | 69,900 | 0.0% | 69,300 | 0.9% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 19,300 | 19,400 | -0.5% | 19,400 | -0.5% |
| Durable Goods | 9,000 | 9,100 | -1.1% | 8,900 | 1.1% |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,300 | 10,300 | 0.0% | 10,500 | -1.9% |
| RETAIL TRADE | 50,600 | 50,500 | 0.2% | 49,900 | 1.4% |
| General Merchandise | 6,500 | 6,400 | 1.6% | 6,500 | 0.0% |
| Food Stores | 7,400 | 7,400 | 0.0% | 7,000 | 5.7% |
| Auto Dlrs.& Serv.Stations | 6,500 | 6,600 | -1.5% | 6,700 | -3.0% |
| Apparel & Accessories | 2,600 | 2,600 | 0.0% | 2,700 | -3.7% |
| Other Retail | 27,600 | 27,500 | 0.4% | 27,000 | 2.2% |
| FINANCE,INS & REAL ESTATE | 12,200 | 12,200 | 0.0% | 12,300 | -0.8% |
| FINANCE | 6,500 | 6,500 | 0.0% | 6,600 | -1.5% |
| Banking | 4,100 | 4,100 | 0.0% | 4,100 | 0.0% |
| Other Finance | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0.0% | 2,500 | -4.0% |
| INSURANCE | 3,900 | 3,900 | 0.0% | 3,900 | 0.0% |
| REAL ESTATE | 1,800 | 1,800 | 0.0% | 1,800 | 0.0% |
| SERVICES | 66,500 | 65,900 | 0.9% | 64,500 | 3.1% |
| Lodging | 4,300 | 4,300 | 0.0% | 4,300 | 0.0% |
| Health Services | 27,800 | 27,700 | 0.4% | 26,900 | 3.3% |
| Nursing Care & Hosp. | 20,100 | 20,100 | 0.0% | 19,700 | 2.0% |
| Other Medical Services | 7,700 | 7,600 | 1.3% | 7,200 | 6.9% |
| Other Services | 34,400 | 33,900 | 1.5% | 33,300 | 3.3% |
| GOVERNMENT | 64,800 | 61,200 | 5.9% | 63,900 | 1.4% |
| FEDERAL | 10,700 | 10,400 | 2.9% | 10,400 | 2.9% |
| STATE & LOCAL | 54,100 | 50,800 | 6.5% | 53,500 | 1.1% |
| STATE GOVERNMENT | 18,700 | 17,600 | 6.3% | 18,300 | 2.2% |
| Educational Services | 11,400 | 10,100 | 12.9% | 11,300 | 0.9% |
| Other State Government | 7,300 | 7,500 | -2.7% | 7,000 | 4.3% |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 35,400 | 33,200 | 6.6% | 35,200 | 0.6% |
| Educational Services | 17,100 | 13,600 | 25.7% | 16,700 | 2.4% |
| Other Local Government | 18,300 | 19,600 | -6.6% | 18,500 | -1.1% |

# NONAGRICULTURAL
# WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

| INDUSTRIES | CURRENT MONTH | PREVIOUS MONTH | % CHANGE FROM | ONE YEAR AGO | % CHANGE FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 1989 | August 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1988 |
| **FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA** | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 75,300 | 73,200 | 2.9% | 72,850 | 3.4% |
| MINING & CONST. | 4,000 | 4,200 | -4.8% | 3,900 | 2.6% |
| MANUFACTURING | 5,400 | 5,300 | 1.9% | 5,150 | 4.9% |
| Durable Goods | 2,400 | 2,400 | 0.0% | 2,200 | 9.1% |
| Nondurable Goods | 3,000 | 2,900 | 3.4% | 2,950 | 1.7% |
| TRANS., COMM. & UTIL. | 5,000 | 4,900 | 2.0% | 4,800 | 4.2% |
| TRADE | 22,100 | 21,900 | 0.9% | 21,600 | 2.3% |
| Wholesale Trade | 6,900 | 7,000 | -1.4% | 6,600 | 4.5% |
| Retail Trade | 15,200 | 14,900 | 2.0% | 15,000 | 1.3% |
| FINANCE, INS. & R E | 4,500 | 4,500 | 0.0% | 4,400 | 2.3% |
| SERVICES | 20,200 | 20,300 | -0.5% | 19,400 | 4.1% |
| GOVERNMENT | 14,100 | 12,100 | 16.5% | 13,600 | 3.7% |
| Federal | 2,200 | 2,100 | 4.8% | 2,100 | 4.8% |
| State & Local | 11,900 | 10,000 | 19.0% | 11,500 | 3.5% |
| **GRAND FORKS MSA** | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 30,550 | 29,900 | 2.2% | 30,150 | 1.3% |
| MINING & CONST. | 1,550 | 1,650 | -6.1% | 1,600 | -3.1% |
| MANUFACTURING | 1,600 | 1,350 | 18.5% | 1,700 | -5.9% |
| TRANS., COMM. & UTIL. | 1,650 | 1,650 | 0.0% | 1,650 | 0.0% |
| TRADE | 9,050 | 8,900 | 1.7% | 8,800 | 2.8% |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,550 | 1,600 | -3.1% | 1,500 | 3.3% |
| Retail Trade | 7,500 | 7,300 | 2.7% | 7,300 | 2.7% |
| FINANCE, INS. & R E | 1,100 | 1,150 | -4.3% | 1,100 | 0.0% |
| SERVICES | 6,900 | 6,900 | 0.0% | 6,800 | 1.5% |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,700 | 8,300 | 4.8% | 8,500 | 2.4% |
| **BISMARCK MSA** | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 39,700 | 39,350 | 0.9% | 38,300 | 3.7% |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 0.0% | 200 | 0.0% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,750 | 1,800 | -2.8% | 1,700 | 2.9% |
| MANUFACTURING | 2,200 | 2,300 | -4.3% | 2,200 | 0.0% |
| TRANS., COMM. & UTIL. | 2,700 | 2,700 | 0.0% | 2,700 | 0.0% |
| TRADE | 10,500 | 10,500 | 0.0% | 10,000 | 5.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0.0% | 2,200 | 0.0% |
| Retail Trade | 8,300 | 8,300 | 0.0% | 7,800 | 6.4% |
| FINANCE, INS. & R E | 1,550 | 1,550 | 0.0% | 1,600 | -3.1% |
| SERVICES | 12,000 | 11,800 | 1.7% | 11,300 | 6.2% |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,800 | 8,500 | 3.5% | 8,600 | 2.3% |

## LABOR FORCE

## NORTH DAKOTA AND MSA'S

| | CURRENT MONTH | PREVIOUS MONTH | % CHANGE FROM | ONE YEAR AGO | % CHANGE FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | August 1989 | Sept 1988 | Sept 1988 |
| **UNITED STATES** | | | | | |
| (In Thousands) | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 125,742 | 125,706 | 0.0% | 123,688 | 1.7% |
| Employment | 119,158 | 119,285 | -0.1% | 117,074 | 1.8% |
| Unemployment | 6,584 | 6,421 | 2.5% | 6,614 | -0.5% |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.2% | 5.1% | xxx | 5.3% | xxx |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 330,840 | 341,320 | -3.1% | 328,390 | 0.7% |
| Employment | 316,930 | 327,670 | -3.3% | 314,430 | 0.8% |
| Unemployment | 13,910 | 13,650 | 1.9% | 13,960 | -0.4% |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.2% | 4.0% | xxx | 4.3% | xxx |
| **FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA** | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 85,590 | 86,930 | -1.5% | 83,740 | 2.2% |
| Employment | 83,390 | 84,660 | -1.5% | 81,640 | 2.1% |
| Unemployment | 2,200 | 2,270 | -3.1% | 2,100 | 4.8% |
| Unemployment Rate | 2.6% | 2.6% | xxx | 2.5% | xxx |
| **GRAND FORKS MSA** | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 35,170 | 36,030 | -2.4% | 34,750 | 1.2% |
| Employment | 33,740 | 34,270 | -1.5% | 33,340 | 1.2% |
| Unemployment | 1,430 | 1,760 | -18.8% | 1,410 | 1.4% |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.1% | 4.9% | xxx | 4.1% | xxx |
| **BISMARCK MSA** | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 47,240 | 48,510 | -2.6% | 45,560 | 3.7% |
| Employment | 45,160 | 46,750 | -3.4% | 43,740 | 3.2% |
| Unemployment | 2,080 | 1,760 | 18.2% | 1,820 | 14.3% |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.4% | 3.6% | xxx | 4.0% | xxx |

U. S. data seasonally adjusted, other data not seasonally adjusted.

The Grand Forks Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Grand Forks County.
The Bismarck MSA includes Burleigh and Morton Counties.
The Fargo-Moorhead MSA includes Cass and Clay Counties.

## BORDERING STATE LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

(In Thousands)
August 1989

| | NORTH DAKOTA | MINNESOTA | SOUTH DAKOTA | MONTANA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 341.3 | 2,381.5 | 370.0 | 411.7 |
| Employment | 327.7 | 2,288.6 | 354.4 | 391.3 |
| Unemployment | 13.6 | 92.9 | 15.6 | 20.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.0% | 3.9% | 4.2% | 5.0% |

## UNITED STATES

## MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

| INDUSTRY | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | Sept 1988 | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | Sept 1988 | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | Sept 1988 |
| MANUFACTURING | 433.19 | 425.95 | 423.33 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 10.54 | 10.44 | 10.25 |
| Durable Goods | 461.34 | 452.38 | 452.76 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 11.09 | 10.98 | 10.78 |
| Nondurable Goods | 396.90 | 390.34 | 384.75 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 9.80 | 9.71 | 9.50 |

## NORTH DAKOTA

## MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

| INDUSTRY | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 |
| MANUFACTURING | 359.39 | 351.83 | 323.79 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 38.5 | 9.03 | 8.84 | 8.41 |
| Durable Goods | 400.96 | 385.35 | 354.19 | 43.3 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 9.26 | 9.11 | 8.66 |
| Nondurable Goods | 317.63 | 314.50 | 298.94 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 8.75 | 8.50 | 8.19 |
| Food & Kindred | 329.25 | 331.69 | 312.48 | 37.5 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 8.78 | 8.44 | 8.18 |
| Printing and Publishing | 289.21 | 283.66 | 275.86 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 9.39 | 9.18 | 8.87 |

## FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA

## MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

| INDUSTRY | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 | September 1989 | August 1989 | September 1988 |
| MANUFACTURING | 388.94 | 350.66 | 348.84 | 42.6 | 39.4 | 40.8 | 9.13 | 8.90 | 8.55 |
| Durable Goods | 422.42 | 385.15 | 340.20 | 44.7 | 42.7 | 40.5 | 9.45 | 9.02 | 8.40 |
| Nondurable Goods | 359.38 | 320.11 | 355.06 | 40.7 | 36.5 | 41.0 | 8.83 | 8.77 | 8.66 |

## U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

## ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

(1982-84=100)

| ITEM | ANNUAL AVERAGE 1988 | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | Percent Change From August 1989 | Sept 1988 | Percent Change From Sept 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Items | 118.3 | 125.0 | 124.6 | 0.3% | 119.8 | 4.3% |
| Food & Beverage | 118.2 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 0.2% | 120.1 | 4.8% |
| Housing | 118.5 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 0.1% | 119.9 | 3.7% |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 115.4 | 120.0 | 115.0 | 4.3% | 117.8 | 1.9% |
| Transportation | 108.7 | 113.7 | 114.3 | -0.5% | 109.7 | 3.6% |
| Medical Care | 138.6 | 151.7 | 150.7 | 0.7% | 140.4 | 8.0% |
| Entertainment | 120.3 | 127.8 | 127.3 | 0.4% | 121.3 | 5.4% |

## PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

## UNITED STATES AVERAGE

| ITEM | ANNUAL AVERAGE 1988 | Sept 1989 | August 1989 | Percent Change From August 1989 | Sept 1988 | Percent Change From Sept 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Commodities | 106.9 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 0.3% | 108.1 | 3.9% |
| Farm Products & Processed Foods and Feeds | 110.0 | 114.4 | 114.9 | -0.4% | 114.0 | 0.4% |
| Industrial Commodities | 106.3 | 111.9 | 111.4 | 0.4% | 106.8 | 4.8% |

# LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

| | LABOR FORCE | | | EMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 |
| Divide | 1,375 | 1,490 | 1,386 | 1,337 | 1,459 | 1,334 | 38 | 31 | 52 | 2.8% | 2.1% | 3.8% |
| McKenzie | 3,018 | 3,109 | 2,952 | 2,880 | 2,998 | 2,820 | 138 | 111 | 132 | 4.6% | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| Williams | 11,476 | 11,841 | 11,808 | 10,967 | 11,384 | 11,232 | 509 | 457 | 576 | 4.4% | 3.9% | 4.9% |
| REGION 1 | 15,869 | 16,440 | 16,146 | 15,184 | 15,841 | 15,386 | 685 | 599 | 760 | 4.3% | 3.6% | 4.7% |
| Bottineau | 3,341 | 3,434 | 3,534 | 3,195 | 3,284 | 3,342 | 146 | 150 | 192 | 4.4% | 4.4% | 5.4% |
| Burke | 1,353 | 1,298 | 1,260 | 1,293 | 1,259 | 1,186 | 60 | 39 | 74 | 4.4% | 3.0% | 5.9% |
| McHenry | 2,624 | 2,677 | 2,545 | 2,374 | 2,472 | 2,270 | 250 | 205 | 275 | 9.5% | 7.7% | 10.8% |
| Mountrail | 3,297 | 3,368 | 3,195 | 3,059 | 3,138 | 2,976 | 238 | 230 | 219 | 7.2% | 6.8% | 6.9% |
| Pierce | 2,504 | 2,750 | 2,451 | 2,440 | 2,674 | 2,375 | 64 | 76 | 76 | 2.6% | 2.8% | 3.1% |
| Renville | 1,258 | 1,278 | 1,246 | 1,194 | 1,233 | 1,183 | 64 | 45 | 63 | 5.1% | 3.5% | 5.1% |
| Ward | 26,456 | 27,343 | 26,360 | 25,184 | 26,293 | 25,130 | 1,272 | 1,050 | 1,230 | 4.8% | 3.8% | 4.7% |
| REGION 2 | 40,833 | 42,148 | 40,591 | 38,739 | 40,353 | 38,462 | 2,094 | 1,795 | 2,129 | 5.1% | 4.3% | 5.2% |
| Benson | 3,311 | 3,282 | 3,778 | 2,904 | 3,048 | 3,525 | 407 | 234 | 253 | 12.3% | 7.1% | 6.7% |
| Cavalier | 2,737 | 2,883 | 2,752 | 2,601 | 2,777 | 2,620 | 136 | 106 | 132 | 5.0% | 3.7% | 4.8% |
| Eddy | 1,446 | 1,499 | 1,403 | 1,364 | 1,414 | 1,305 | 82 | 85 | 98 | 5.7% | 5.7% | 7.0% |
| Ramsey | 6,594 | 7,065 | 6,472 | 6,362 | 6,856 | 6,243 | 232 | 209 | 229 | 3.5% | 3.0% | 3.5% |
| Rolette | 5,288 | 5,417 | 4,450 | 4,599 | 4,499 | 3,671 | 689 | 918 | 779 | 13.0% | 16.9% | 17.5% |
| Towner | 1,823 | 1,874 | 1,718 | 1,785 | 1,837 | 1,667 | 38 | 37 | 51 | 2.1% | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| REGION 3 | 21,199 | 22,020 | 20,573 | 19,615 | 20,431 | 19,031 | 1,584 | 1,589 | 1,542 | 7.5% | 7.2% | 7.5% |
| Grand Forks | 35,173 | 36,032 | 34,751 | 33,744 | 34,273 | 33,338 | 1,429 | 1,759 | 1,413 | 4.1% | 4.9% | 4.1% |
| Nelson | 1,954 | 2,026 | 1,939 | 1,886 | 1,949 | 1,856 | 68 | 77 | 83 | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.3% |
| Pembina | 5,714 | 5,751 | 5,958 | 5,293 | 5,263 | 5,477 | 421 | 488 | 481 | 7.4% | 8.5% | 8.1% |
| Walsh | 8,044 | 7,948 | 8,706 | 7,675 | 7,539 | 8,350 | 369 | 409 | 356 | 4.6% | 5.1% | 4.1% |
| REGION 4 | 50,885 | 51,757 | 51,354 | 48,598 | 49,024 | 49,021 | 2,287 | 2,733 | 2,333 | 4.5% | 5.3% | 4.5% |
| Cass | 60,577 | 61,534 | 58,889 | 59,174 | 60,181 | 57,433 | 1,403 | 1,353 | 1,456 | 2.3% | 2.2% | 2.5% |
| Ransom | 2,828 | 2,996 | 2,732 | 2,756 | 2,925 | 2,634 | 72 | 71 | 98 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 3.6% |
| Richland | 8,559 | 8,867 | 8,993 | 8,252 | 8,480 | 8,615 | 307 | 387 | 378 | 3.6% | 4.4% | 4.2% |
| Sargent | 2,697 | 2,855 | 2,714 | 2,633 | 2,794 | 2,656 | 64 | 61 | 58 | 2.4% | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| Steele | 1,134 | 1,280 | 1,154 | 1,088 | 1,232 | 1,107 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 4.1% | 3.8% | 4.1% |
| Traill | 4,518 | 4,470 | 4,736 | 4,312 | 4,261 | 4,532 | 206 | 209 | 204 | 4.6% | 4.7% | 4.3% |
| REGION 5 | 80,313 | 82,002 | 79,218 | 78,215 | 79,873 | 76,977 | 2,098 | 2,129 | 2,241 | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.8% |

## LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

| | LABOR FORCE | | | EMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 | SEP'89 | AUG'89 | SEP'88 |
| Barnes | 5,867 | 6,048 | 5,590 | 5,721 | 5,901 | 5,400 | 146 | 147 | 190 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 3.4% |
| Dickey | 3,068 | 3,265 | 3,120 | 2,994 | 3,197 | 3,019 | 74 | 68 | 101 | 2.4% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Foster | 2,196 | 2,264 | 2,170 | 2,112 | 2,185 | 2,109 | 84 | 79 | 61 | 3.8% | 3.5% | 2.8% |
| Griggs | 1,697 | 1,752 | 1,604 | 1,647 | 1,707 | 1,548 | 50 | 45 | 56 | 2.9% | 2.6% | 3.5% |
| La Moure | 2,273 | 2,372 | 2,385 | 2,211 | 2,327 | 2,313 | 62 | 45 | 72 | 2.7% | 1.9% | 3.0% |
| Logan | 1,497 | 1,583 | 1,528 | 1,463 | 1,552 | 1,490 | 34 | 31 | 38 | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.5% |
| McIntosh | 2,186 | 2,282 | 2,218 | 2,134 | 2,234 | 2,169 | 52 | 48 | 49 | 2.4% | 2.1% | 2.2% |
| Stutsman | 12,114 | 12,598 | 12,253 | 11,759 | 12,258 | 11,910 | 355 | 340 | 343 | 2.9% | 2.7% | 2.8% |
| Wells | 2,895 | 2,943 | 2,907 | 2,743 | 2,795 | 2,737 | 152 | 148 | 170 | 5.3% | 5.0% | 5.8% |
| REGION 6 | 33,793 | 35,107 | 33,775 | 32,784 | 34,156 | 32,695 | 1,009 | 951 | 1,080 | 3.0% | 2.7% | 3.2% |
| Burleigh | 34,461 | 35,371 | 33,244 | 33,004 | 34,165 | 31,964 | 1,457 | 1,206 | 1,280 | 4.2% | 3.4% | 3.9% |
| Emmons | 2,342 | 2,481 | 2,162 | 2,248 | 2,397 | 2,086 | 94 | 84 | 76 | 4.0% | 3.4% | 3.5% |
| Grant | 1,822 | 1,961 | 1,788 | 1,738 | 1,897 | 1,696 | 84 | 64 | 92 | 4.6% | 3.3% | 5.1% |
| Kidder | 1,535 | 1,617 | 1,546 | 1,445 | 1,532 | 1,488 | 90 | 85 | 58 | 5.9% | 5.3% | 3.8% |
| McLean | 4,510 | 4,574 | 4,520 | 4,223 | 4,324 | 4,276 | 287 | 250 | 244 | 6.4% | 5.5% | 5.4% |
| Mercer | 5,850 | 6,098 | 5,966 | 5,485 | 5,765 | 5,639 | 365 | 333 | 327 | 6.2% | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| Morton | 12,778 | 13,138 | 12,316 | 12,155 | 12,583 | 11,773 | 623 | 555 | 543 | 4.9% | 4.2% | 4.4% |
| Oliver | 1,060 | 1,133 | 1,354 | 1,004 | 1,077 | 1,303 | 56 | 56 | 51 | 5.3% | 4.9% | 3.8% |
| Sheridan | 1,095 | 1,208 | 1,149 | 1,043 | 1,166 | 1,077 | 52 | 42 | 72 | 4.7% | 3.5% | 6.3% |
| Sioux | 1,283 | 1,347 | 1,169 | 1,177 | 1,088 | 1,084 | 106 | 259 | 85 | 8.3% | 19.2% | 7.3% |
| REGION 7 | 66,736 | 68,928 | 65,214 | 63,522 | 65,994 | 62,386 | 3,214 | 2,934 | 2,828 | 4.8% | 4.3% | 4.3% |
| Adams | 1,645 | 1,745 | 1,689 | 1,597 | 1,710 | 1,640 | 48 | 35 | 49 | 2.9% | 2.0% | 2.9% |
| Billings | 792 | 1,053 | 934 | 768 | 1,027 | 889 | 24 | 26 | 45 | 3.0% | 2.5% | 4.8% |
| Bowman | 2,117 | 2,259 | 2,109 | 2,059 | 2,204 | 2,028 | 58 | 55 | 81 | 2.7% | 2.4% | 3.8% |
| Dunn | 1,660 | 1,798 | 1,608 | 1,546 | 1,674 | 1,505 | 114 | 124 | 103 | 6.9% | 6.9% | 6.4% |
| Glen Valley | 1,105 | 1,170 | 1,124 | 1,083 | 1,149 | 1,090 | 22 | 21 | 34 | 2.0% | 1.8% | 3.0% |
| Hettinger | 1,776 | 1,884 | 1,798 | 1,714 | 1,831 | 1,733 | 62 | 53 | 65 | 3.5% | [illegible] | 3.6% |
| Slope | 434 | 501 | 476 | 406 | 472 | 438 | 28 | 29 | 38 | 6.5% | 5[illegible] | 0% |
| Stark | 11,684 | 12,503 | 11,776 | 11,103 | 11,931 | 11,145 | 581 | 572 | 631 | 5.0% | 4.6% | [illegible]% |
| REGION 8 | 21,213 | 22,913 | 21,514 | 20,276 | 21,998 | 20,468 | 937 | 915 | 1,046 | 4.4% | 4.0% | 4.9% |
| **STATE TOTALS** | 330,841 | 341,312 | 328,383 | 316,930 | 327,666 | 314,426 | 13,911 | 13,646 | 13,957 | 4.2% | 4.0% | 4.3% |

## DEFINITIONS

**EMPLOYED**: A count of individuals 16 years of age or older who worked for pay any time during the week which included the 12 of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are included in the U.S. totals, but are excluded from the North Dakota and MSA counts.

**UNEMPLOYED:** Includes all individuals who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness, and had looked for jobs within the preceding four weeks.

**LABOR FORCE**: The sum of the employed and the unemployed.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:** The number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**: A monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Though the CPI is often call the "Cost of Living Index", it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

**PRODUCER PRICE INDEX:** This index measures of the average changes in proces received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all states of processing. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT:** An estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay form the pay period which included the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

## JOB SERVICE OFFICE LOCATIONS

BISMARCK
216 Second Street
Phone: 224-2880

FARGO
1350 32nd Street South
Phone: 237-7113

JAMESTOWN
429 2nd Street Southwest
Phone: 251-2256

BEULAH
119 East Main
Phone: 873-5607

DEVILS LAKE
3011 South College Drive
Phone: 662- 2181

GRAND FORKS
2016 South Washington
Phone: 777-3711

MANDAN
601 1st Street Northwest
Phone: 663-6461

ROLLA
103 East Main
Phone: 477-5631

UND - GRAND FORKS
McCannel Hall - Room 141
Phone: 777-3904

DICKINSON
66 Osborn Drive
Phone: 227-2361

GRAFTON
728 Hill Avenue South
Phone: 352-2202

MINOT
3416 North Broadway
Phone: 852-2164

NDSU - FARGO
Job Information and
Placement Center
211 Ceres Hall
Phone: 237-7111

VALLEY CITY
2425 West Main
Phone: 845-7261

WAHPETON
524 2nd Avenue West
Phone: 572-7771

WILLISTON
422 st Avenue West
Phone: 572-7771

NEW TOWN
Tribal Administration
Building
Phone: 627-4390